DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
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THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1864. VOL. I—No. 4.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Atrocities of the Enemy in North Alabama.

A Colonel, and for the last campaign, a Brigade commander, furnishes the following facts, which stamp with eternal infamy, the atrocious conduct of the enemy in North Alabama.

About twenty five Yankees, headed by one Ben Harris, a tory from Madison county, crossed the Tennessee River into Beech Island, and captured Benjamin Raden, an old man, his son, his nephew James Raden and his son, and another man whose name is forgotten—all private citizens—and shot them, killing four dead, and threw them into the river, three of whose bodies were afterwards found. The fifth caught hold of some bushes, when Harris ordered them to cut his head off with their sabres, which they attempted, but could not reach him, he then ordered them to knock his brains out with a fence rail, and failing in this, they fired two guns, and he dropped his head in the water as if dead, and the fiends supposing him dead, departed. The same crowd went to the house of Madison Ritchie, the conscripting officer and took him out of his bed and drove him in front of them some two or three miles to Paint Rock River, and made him wade in about midway and shot him, putting seven balls through his body. These were all unoffending citizens. Benjamin Raden was an old man, sixty-three years old.

They hung an overseer—who had formerly taken the oath to Lincoln—his sole offence consisting in assisting his employer to get his stock across the river. They put a notice on the tree—that it would be death for any one to take his body down.

They went to P. Rallins, formerly a Captain in Col. Hale's Regiment, who had resigned in consequence of ill-health, and robbed him of several thousand dollars—giving him ten minutes to cross the Tennessee River and threatening to hang him and leave him hanging till the buzzards should pick his eyes out, if he ever returned. They have issued an order for all to take the oath, or leave their lines.

Such are a few of the many atrocities these Yankee fiends—the representatives of "the best Government the world ever saw," are inflicting on the people of North Alabama.

East Tennessee.

The following extract from a private letter explains the late movement of our army under Lieut. Gen. Longstreet:

The Yankees came up in fine spirits, a few days since, proclaiming as they advanced that they were about to drive Longstreet out of Tennessee. The 4th Army Corps, a part of the 23d, and their entire cavalry force, moved up to a point between Dandridge and Morristown. Our forces were moved down to meet them on the 14th. After placing his infantry, Gen. Longstreet, with his staff, moved on to the front, and, joining the cavalry, personally superintended its movements. The enemy endeavored, by a flank movement with their cavalry, to get into our rear. The quick eye of the General so arranged matters as to throw Jenkins' (late Hood's) division in their front, and he ordered Gen. Martin to throw a portion of his cavalry in the rear and press them upon Jenkins. Martin gave the order.

The enemy, without being pressed, came unexpectedly on Jenkins, and were driven pell-mell, as we supposed, on Martin's cavalry. But, alas! the cavalry, by some mistake, had gone around to the front of the enemy and to the rear of Jenkins, and, of course, the way was open for their escape, of which they took the earliest advantage, and went on their way rejoicing.

There is something wrong about the cavalry officers. The material is as good as can be desired, but the discipline is wretched, and it is almost inefficient in consequences. We must have a change in our cavalry leaders.—They fall back too often, advance too seldom; allow their men to scatter, straggle and pillage to such an extent, that, instead of a band of chevaliers, fighting for liberty, they have become a loosely organized mass of marauders, and their love of plunder has so far predominated, that the fruits of victory are often lost from the fact the cavalry is plundering when it should be pursuing.

A striking instance of this occurred in the present movement. Harrison's Brigade was ordered to make a certain movement which promised the successful capture of about one thousand horses from which the enemy had dismounted. The move was made, the horses were actually captured, the men in charge shot down, but, instead of turning back the horses under a sufficient guard, our cavalry became a mob of plunderers, commenced rifling the holsters of pistols, loaded themselves with spoils, and, in the midst of their confusion, a brigade of Federal cavalry dashed in, recovered the horses and scattered our men.

Until a severe example is made, this will not only continue, but grow worse, until the name of cavalryman will carry with it so much reproach that the truly patriot of their number (and there are many) will blush to be known as belonging to the organization. For this evil there is but one remedy—strict responsibity in the officers. The commanding General owes it to himself, to this arm of the service, and, more than all, to the country, to see that these things are redressed.

Had the cavalry been as efficient as it would have been under a leader like Ransom or Hampton, this would have been the last week for Federal forces in East Tennessee. Wherever they met our men they showed that they were utterly demoralized, and depended entirely on their fleetness of foot for safety. Our infantry could not follow them—the roads are wretched—the snow almost constantly on the ground, and many, many of the men unshod. The infantry did all that it went to do—resist the advance of the enemy. The pursuit rested with the cavalry. Had it been led with the dash and boldness that the occasion demanded, the whole Federal force, wagons and all, would have been in imminent peril. As it is, the movement has been full of fruits. We now occupy or control that part of East Tennessee capable of sustaining our army.

We are at present well fed. The Yankees are on half rations, and driven back to the neighborhood of Knoxville, their bill of fare "will grow small by degrees and beautifully less," until at last they must retire from this portion of the State.

Our men are well hutted, in fine spirits, well fed, and, in a few days more, will be well clothed. After that, if the cavalry will half do its duty, if starvation has not already driven the Yankees out, our troops will.

Homely people with noble hearts are like sweet flowers that do not appeal to the eye, because they pour out their life in fragrance and win our hearts by association.

Interesting Report.

On Monday last, the President of the Senate laid before that body the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury.

"*Hon. R, M. T. Hunter, President of the Senate Confederate States of America*:

Sir: In response to a resolution to the Senate, of the 20th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith—

Statement showing aggregate amount of funded debt on 1st of January, 1864, exclusive of call certificates;

Statement showing aggregate amount of call certificates outstanding on 1st of January, 1864;

Statement showing amount of interest bearing Treasury notes outstanding on 1st of January, 1864;

Statement showing aggregate amount of non-interest bearing Treasury notes, exclusive of those below the denomination of five dollars, outstanding on the 1st of January, 1864:

Statement showing amount of Treasury notes, below the denomination of five dollars, outstanding on 1st January, 1864.

I have the honor, &c.,

C. G. MEMMINGER.
Secretary of Treasury."

"*Statement showing the Funded Debt of the Confederate States on the 1st of January*, 1864.

Bonds and Stock:

Act February 28, 1861, 8 pr. ct.,		$15,000,000
May 16,	" "	8,774,900
August 19	" "	100,000,000
April 12, 1862,	" "	3,612 300
February 20, 1863,	" "	95,785,000
February 20, 1863, 7 per cent.,		63,615,750
March 23, 1863, 6 per cent.,		2,881,700
April 30, 1863, (cotton, interest and coupon) 6 per cent.,		8,252.000

"NOTE.—The call certificates issued under the acts of December 24, 1861, and March 23, 1863, respectively, it is deemed proper, on account of their peculiar character, to exclude from a statement showing the funded debt. It is not possible, from the material available to this office, to ascertain what amount of them, if any, has assumed the character of a permanent bond, or been so converted.

"ROBERT TYLER, Register."

"*Statement showing the amount of Call Certificates issued under the several acts authorizing the same, outstanding on the 1st of January*, 1864.

Act of December 24, 1861, 6 per cent.,	$40,984,270
Act of March 23, 1863, 5 per cent.,	48.222,500
	$89,206,770

"NOTE.—With regard to the first item above, it is proper to state, that it does not, in fact, represent the amount actually outstanding. It is highly probable that nearly the whole of it has either been redeemed with money directly, or converted into bonds. The lack of the necessary material prevents this office, therefore, from making a greater reduction on this account than that stated. This office is in possession of no data by which it might ascertain whether any order under the second head above was redeemed previous to the 1st inst., or not, and hence the total amount issued to that date is given.

"ROBERT TYLER, Register."

"*Statement showing the amount of non-interest bearing Treasury Notes outstanding 1st January*, 1864:

Act of May 16, 1861, payable two years after date,	$8,320,875.00
Act of August 19, 1861, general currency	189,719,151.00
Act of October 13, 1861, all denominations,	131,028,366.50
Act of March 23, 1861, all denominations	391,829,702 50
Total,	$720,898,095.00

"NOTE.—The above statement is not based upon what is actually outstanding, but only upon that which this office may lawfully take cognizance of, namely, the notes cancelled and redeemed in pursuance of the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury. The division in this Department having charge of the notes returned for cancellation, had, it is understood, something upwards of $37,000,000, of all issues, uncounted on the 1st of January. It is, doubtless, the fact that there are several millions more, still in the hands of Depositaries, unreported. In the matter of the notes of denominations below five dollars, those issued under act of April 17, 1862, have been excluded from the above to form the basis of another statement. For reasons which will appear in that statement, those issued under acts of October 13, 1862, and March 23, 1863, are included.

"ROBERT TYLER, Register."

"*Statement showing the amount of interest bearing Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of January*, 1864:

Act of March 9, 1861, $3.65 notes,	$537,050
Act of April 17, 1862, $7.30 "	101,928,400
	$102,465,450

"ROBERT TYLER, Register."

"*Statement showing the amount of Treasury notes, under the denomination of five dollars, outstanding on the 1st of January*, 1864:

Act of April 17, 1862. Denomination of $1 and $2.....$4,660,277,50

"NOTE.—As these were the only currency notes issued under this act, the returns covering those cancelled for redemption have been made with accuracy. Such is not the case with the small issues under the acts respectively of October 13, 1862, and March 23, 1863, where notes of all denominations have been issued. They have all been classed under the general heads of "October 13th," and "March 23d"—but would not reach $500,000. It is deemed proper, therefore, to give the issues entire to January 1st under these acts. They are as follows, to wit:

Act of October 13, 1862. Denominations of $1 and $2	$2,344,800
Act of March 23, 1863. Denominations of 50c.....	$3,419,000
	$5,763,800

"ROBERT TYLER, Register."

On motion of Mr Semmes, of Louisiana, the documents accompanying the Secretary's communication were ordered to be printed.

Spare momonts are the gold dust of tima. Of all the portions of our life, spare moments are the most fruitful of good or evil. They are the gaps through which temptation finds the easiest access to the soul.

A country editor, speaking of a blind sawyer, says, "Although he can't see he can saw."

From the N. C. Christian Advocate.

Be not Discouraged.

Discouragements come to us often without our seeking. Gloom casts its shadows over us, often when no cloud passes between us and the sun. And frequently, despondency arises upon our hearts, when no adequate cause can be assigned for it. Sinners have no held for this. To cure it, they close their eyes and rush on. But God's people have a present remedy for discouragement and gloom. Their feet need not slide, and the Word of God standeth sure.

It is not a little remarkable, that without any material change in the aspect of our national affairs recently, there appears unfortunately to be settling down upon all classes, to a greater or less degree, the spirit of discouragement, not hitherto felt. It is vain to say that there is *no cause* for this. But we ask, is the cause, or are the combination of causes, sufficient to produce this? We think not.

Peradventure we begin to see our real condition more vividly than heretofore—to feel the pressure of scarceness of our limited and hampered resources—to feel the power and wrath of our enemy, more than formerly. But to our mind, we are beleaguered with no difficulties which we ought not to have looked for—no surroundings which might not have been anticipated, if we had exercised a little foresight. We have not yet reached the full measure of conflict and difficulty we may expect. By degrees, Providence is putting us and our principles to the severest test, that we may learn endurance. What God has in store for us, either of blessing or cursing, has not yet been fully developed.

But shall we sit down and repine and grow feebler from stark fear and inaction? Shall we furl our sails and take our berths, and let the ship drive upon the boulders ahead, because the storm is high and raging? Never! No, never! Let the cry, sharp and shrill, from stern to forecastle, be heard, "All hands on deck!" It is high time we had played the part of men, fully alive to our responsibilities and destiny.

What greater discouragements have we than our fathers had in the seven years' struggle? What heavier burdens have we to bear, than others before us have shouldered and borne successfully? What hardships have we encountered more than others have endured? Have we suffered, do not our sins merit it? Are we weighed down, do we not deserve it at the hands of an insulted Jehovah?

Perhaps our self-confidence, our vaunting pride, our ambition to conquer our foe by our own right arm, our waste of resources, our selfish greed of gain, may force us to the brink of the precipice. Not until then, we fear, will we be willing to lean upon God.—Perhaps, rather than be overcome, instead of throwing ourselves into the arms of France or all Europe, we may then be willing to cast ourselves upon God implicitly. When we are come to that alternative, then have we strong hopes of success.

But can we expect Divine aid unless we become a better people? Can we look for palpable, direct, powerful Divine interference until we put away sin from us? With the wedged Babylonish garment and the golden wedge in the camp, can we prevail against our enemies?

We have a high appreciation of our noble army. We have joined in the adulations so liberally heaped upon it. But it is time we had ceased our vain boasting. What is our noble army worth without God? Our chief commanders and their subordinates, as well as the rank and file, are but grasshoppers before him. But with all the boasted munificence and self-sacrifices of our people—all of it not a tithe of the sacrifices of our common soldiery—with all the skill and prowess of our leaders and courage and daring of our men, are there not many Achans both at home and in the field? Are our statesmen and legislators free from the contamination? Are there not thousands among us, who, in spite of our difficulties, have never yet felt one emotion of real patriotism—one genuine impulse to serve God and their country? How many are there who have all along pressed patriotism and duty to God out of the way, that they might gratify their lust for gain, for position and place? While this is so both among high and low, what can we hope for?

Yet our exigencies, if nothing else, may cure us. When God's goodness fails to lead men to repentance, He does not spare His chastening rod. These exigencies, when they become the more stringent, may after all force us to fall into the hands of God. Shall they lead us by any possible means,—dare we in the face of God, in the face of a gaping world now looking on with intense concern, in the face of posterity, to throw ourselves into the arms of our unrelenting enemy? Can we hope for generosity—justice with him is impossible—can we hope for mercy at his hands? Let the thought be banished. Rather, let us fall into the hands of God.

Let all the people then, hasten to put away all evil from us. Let our sins be never so dear, still they must be cut off. Surely nothing is so dear as life and liberty. Let us bewail and abandon our sins, and close in with God. When this people shall enter on the purpose as one man, to be free in God's strength—when they cast their idols to the winds, and take the Lord Jehovah for their God, then may they hope for deliverance. Our army may be driven into still narrower straits—our enemies like the locusts of Egypt may fill the land, yet when God undertakes our cause, we shall hear as of old, the rustling in the tops of the mulberry trees—terror shall seize our foes and the victory shall be ours.

It is but a solemn mockery of God, to say we are in the *right*, and God is always on the side of right, therefore, He will surely help us, while we hug our sins to our bosoms. God is surely on the side of right. But while He sanctions right principles and a righteous cause, he cannot be on the side of the wrong doer. The history of the world, moreover, does not show that the right side or the righteous cause is always successful. It shows the mournful contrary in too many cases. Right, justice, humanity, all the world over, from the days of Adam to the present time, have been trodden down by the iron heel of the oppressor. They lie suffering and bleeding everywhere. Earth is not always the theatre upon which God vindicates right and justice. We say history proves that right and justice are not always victorious. But history, experience and Divine revelation all attest, *that those who put their trust in God, shall never be confounded or put to shame.*

Habeas Corpus.

There is a proposition before Congress to suspend the *habeas corpus* in case of those who have put in substitutes. This is a very important measure. It would seem to be rendered necessary to give full effect to the law which has passed Congress to place in the service all those who have been exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes.

The right and power of Congress to suspend the writ, depends upon this paragraph of the Constitution of the Confederate States—"the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

The authority thus conferred by the Constitution seems to our mind clear and explicit. Congress may believe that the public safety absolutely requires that the writ be suspended, and it may shape its legislation accordingly; but at the same time it is questionable, whether such action would not create discord and dissentions among the people that would far out-balance the good which is likely to flow from a suspension of the writ. Already we see mutterings and complaints uttered, that if such action is taken our liberties are lost—the dearest rights of the people trampled upon and military despotism will rear its throne upon their ruins.

Now we are no advocate of the above mentioned proposition which Congress has under consideration; but if our representatives with all the lights before them, should see cause to take the step proposed, we do not believe that our liberties or any of the rights possessed by the people, will be endangered. If a cordial and united support were rendered to the government by all our citizens, there would be no need of any such measures being enacted. But instead of this unanimous support which is due to the government situated as it is, we see a prominent faction ceaselessly engaged in stiring up animosity against it, and opposing every and all means taken to maintain its integrity. This is too true.

Congress is doubtless more fully advised of the true wants of our armies than any set of outsiders can be, and in its endeavors to render them efficient, it should have the hearty support of all, for upon the military organization of the Confederacy and it alone, the entire hope of all that we possess depends. This is conceded by even the most violent opponents of the authorities in power. Then why this grumbling and fault finding at every measure taken by them for the public good? We fear that the motives which prompt such a course are anything but what they should be. —*Western Sentinel.*

Day is breaking! Our cause brightens from the East to the far West. A voice comes to us from the front that the stalwart Tennesseans, *en masse*, have re-enlisted for the war. *Sursum corda!* Our failure is an impossibility.

The best definition we ever heard of "bearing false witness against your neighbor," was given by a little girl in school. She said it was when nobody did nothing, and somebody went and told of it.

Miscellaneous.

Small Pox Notice.—As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Lenoir county, on the 19th of July, last, a negro boy aged about 11 or 12 years, who says his name is Calvin, and that he belongs to Samuel Woodley, of Wilmington, N. C., who formerly resided in Washington Co., N. C. Said boy is very black and quick spoken, and says he formerly belonged to Samuel Spruill, of Washington county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. FIELDS, Sh'ff Lenoir Co.
Kinston, N. C., Nov. 26, 1863.-wtf

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

Wanted to purchase.—A good Piano. Apply at this Office. jan 19tf

Piano for Sale.—I have for sale at Rocky Mount, N. C., an excellent Rosewood Piano, of Boswell's manufacture.

T. H. GRIFFIN. Agt.
jan 20-d12t Rocky Mount, N. C.

Gloves and Socks Wanted.—I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

Notice.—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

NOTICE.—A limited number of recruits will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett, commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh

By order Col. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g.
GEO. S. DEWEY, Ad'jt. 1-d1m

$25 REWARD.—I learn that Cely, a negro woman belonging to the estate of Gem Branch, is runaway. She is a small mulatto woman, about 27 years old. She has large eyes, and most of her front teeth are decayed; bushy hair. I will give $25 for her delivery to me, and $25 for proof to convict the person who harbors her. She is about Raleigh, where she has a large number of relations and friends.

1-d1w W. A. BLOUNT, Jr. Admintra'r.

NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. } *IN EQUITY.*

In the case of "Mrs. Jane Boylan, John H. Boylan, and others, against George W. Mordecai, Executor of William Boylen, Weldon E. Boylan, Sarah Boylan, and others," filed to Spring Term, A. D., 1864, of the Court of Equity for the county of Wake, and State of North Carolina, for the purpose of taking an account and paying off legacies, &c. Notice is hereby given to Weldon E. Boylan, Sarah Parker, Kat. Weldon Boylan, Hannah Boylan and Eliza Webster, to come forward at the next Term of this Court and plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or it will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them. Done at office, in the City of Raleigh, this the 9th day of January, A. D., 1864.

R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.
jan 15-d6t

For Sale or Rent.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIvate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.

july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

FOR SALE.—Valuable Real Estate in Raleigh and the vicinity.—The late John Kane, a native of Ireland, and formerly a resident of this City, having died intestate, leaving no wife nor inheritable blood surviving him, the real estate whereof he died seized and possessed, has become an *escheat*, and by operation of law vested in the University of this State.

Wherefore notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that in pursuance of the Acts of the General Assembly in such case, and by virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me by an Ordinance of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, I shall proceed to make sale of said property for the benefit of said Institution.

The property consists of 4 tenaments, being parts of lots No. 112, 114, 128, all adjacent to each other, at the junction of Blount and Martin streets in this city. The buildings are all new and 2 of the dwellings are handsome two-story houses.

Also a tract of land situate about 4 miles southwest of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Laurens Hinton, Esq., and others, containing it is said, 300 acres, pretty well improved, and abounding in excellent timber, fire-wood, &c.

The sale will be by public auction on Wednesday, the 10th day of February next, on the premises in the city, at which place, also, the plantation will be sold. Terms liberal.

The tenants are notified that the rents from the death of the deceased must be paid to the undersigned, as agent aforesaid. CHAS. MANLY.
Raleigh, Jan. 18, 1864-eod1d

Miscellaneous.

Notice.—Is hereby given that on Saturday, the 30th inst, I shall attend at the Court House to distribute the bags placed in my hands for the purchase of the Rock salt. All who have bags there will please attend.

THOS. G. WHITAKER,
2-2t Salt Commissioner for Wake Co.

A Grand Ball will come off at the Collins' House, Kittrell's Depot, on the night of Thursday the 4th of February next, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Hospital Fund of this State. Terms of admission $20 per head. D. McD. LINDSAY,
2-1w Proprietor.

The Sale of the Real Estate of the late John Kane, advertised to be made on the 10th day of February next, is postponed until further notice. Persons desiring to rent the premises in town and country for the current year, can make application to the undersigned without delay. CHAS. MANLY,
For the University.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1864. 2-2t

A Female Seminary at Wake Forest Will be opened on Thursday, 4th, February next, under the control of Professors Royall and Simmons. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuition per Session of 20 weeks, $75; Music, $50; use of Piano, $10. Board and washing $500 per Session, each student furnishing *lights, towels*, 1 pair *sheets* and two *pillow cases*. Board at $10 per month, paid in provisions at old prices (corn $1 per bushel, wheat $1,25, bacon, lard and butter each 25cts per pound,) greatly preferred. Payment for Board and Tuition in advance. No unreasonable deductions. Students will bring any text-books in their possession. jan 18-eod1w.

Fayetteville, January 13, 1864.—Wanted.—A lady who is fully competent to teach music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small school in a family near Fayetteville. Address, BOX 202,
jan 18-w3t Fayetteville, N. C.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD

By the Month,	$140
Daily board do	$20
Transient, per day,	$ 10

jan 16-d1f

Military.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1864.

The following circular from Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

By order COL. MALLETT,
Comd't Cons. for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, *Adj't.*

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations.

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate.

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.
(SIGNED) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON,
Supt.
(SIGNED) C. B. DUFFIELD,
3-1m. A. A. G.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Ashville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

Military.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, January 23, 1864. The annexed order is published for the information of all concerned. Its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.

By order Col. MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE.
RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864.

General Orders, No. 3.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

ACTS.

AN ACT to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28th, 1863.]

AN ACT to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes.

"WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by Acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862: *provided*, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection, at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to a revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

1-d1feb15.

☞ Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street,

☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186

Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186

(Signed in duplicate.)

—— [Seal.]

Witnesses:

——
——

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20, 1864-1 tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

Office North Carolina Railroad Company, Vance, January 1, 1864.—Dividend No. 6.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock, payable in Confederate Currency, on and after the first day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the day of payment.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
jan 4-3tawtd Secretary.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

Surgeon General's Office, Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1864. A medical examining board, consisting of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon H. H. HARRISS,

will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whitesville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE:

EDWIN WARREN,
jan 20- Surgeon General.

THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN, Editor.

FRIDAY, January 29, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Jackson Mississippian does North Carolina but simple justice in expressing the belief that the large majority of her people are as true to the Southern cause as those of any other State. The "fuss and fury" of those who are making such a hue and cry about the injustice and insults which they say have been heaped upon her by the Confederate Government, is not the expression of the sentiments of "seven-tenths" of her people, as is claimed without any proof to sustain it. We have heard of no large gatherings at any of the "Convention meetings" held—but we have heard of some very slim crowds, and of entire failures. If seven-tenths of the people of the State are in favor of taking North Carolina out of the Confederacy, and of her resuming her sovereignty and of negotiating with Lincoln for peace, they would have responded in large numbers to the artful appeals made to them to assemble for redress of grievances.

Many unsuspecting right-meaning persons have been cajoled and misled into sympathy for certain movements set on foot in the State, because they were promised *peace*, &c.; but when they shall see, as they must see by a little examination, that these promises can never be fulfilled and that a worse state of affairs will be brought about, the sober second thought of our staid people will turn in disdain from the fallacious but dangerous steps proposed to be taken.

"Have not the people the right to assemble together to petition for redress of grievances, to instruct their representatives, and to consult together for the common good?"—asks a cotemporary. We reply, certainly they have. But would it not be better first to establish the fact that we are suffering grievances, before we petition for the redress of them?—We should not take it for granted that because some intemperate measure has been introduced in Congress, that *therefore*, the government, and especially the President, design to inflict a military despotism upon the people that will crush out all her rights and liberties. And we ought not to suppose that the Confederate Government, which has done and is doing all in its power to defend North Carolina, is antagonistic to their citizens—that it has a spite against them—and will therefore oppress her people and deprive them of their constitutional rights. And basing a presumption upon these false premises, we ought not to seek to get up an exciting agitation among our people which can have no other effect than to cause distrust and alarm among the people and weaken their attachment to the government to which alone they can look for protection from an enemy threatening every day to pierce to the very heart of the State. This is what we ought *not* to do—and have not the moral, and we submit, political *right* to do.

Functions of the Press.

"Croakers and alarmists, who are afflicted with despondency and dejection whenever disaster overtakes our arms, are in the habit of reflecting upon the want of foresight and sagacity in our statesmen, concerning the magnitude and duration of this war. They appear to think that the gift of foreknowledge is a natural attribute of statemanship, and that the men who cannot penetrate the future, and drag out its hidden story, are unworthy to rule. Such attributes as they expect statesmen to have, belong alone to Deity."

So says the Chattanooga Rebel, and in the protest against croakers and alarmists, and the denunciation of personal or factious opposition, or objections, or reproaches we, heartily concur.

There are very able men connected with the press, but in a question of actual warfare we would take and follow the opinion of Gens. Lee or Johnston, or Bragg or some others, even before that of the ablest veteran who has grown old in the editorial chair.

A most happy re-action has taken place all over the Southern Confederacy within the last two or three weeks. The tone of the press is more cheerful, the faces of men and women wear a brighter halo, and words of encouragement and high hopes are every where re-moulding public sentiment. The rallying cries of the earlier days of our political existence begin once more to ring in the ear, and old times promise to revive again.

The people are recovering from the depression and gloom incident to the disaster at Missionary Ridge, and the pulse of the army, which always throbs in advance of the spirit at home, has begun to communicate a splendid influence to the masses. We hail this change as a harbinger of "better times coming;" our star is yet destined to shine on when the tyrant's sun is set. Let us press on.

APPLICATIONS FOR CLAIMS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.—Under Special Order, No. 80, issued from the Adjutant General's Office, on the 30th day of October, 1862, Captains, or other officers commanding the company at the time, are required to make a descriptive list, showing when and where any deceased soldier enlisted, the cause of his death, when he was last paid, and forward the same to the Second Auditor, at Richmond; and Surgeons in charge of Hospitals were required to make immediate report of the death of every soldier under their charge, the cause of the same, the company and regiment to which he belonged and what effects were left by him.

Unless each State appoints a Special Agent for this business, as Alabama has done, it is evident that it will require many years for the settlement of the claims of deceased soldiers, if its progress depends on the tardy reports of deaths from officers in the field and Surgeons in charge of Hospitals.

Negotiation by the States.

The advocates of peace negotiations through the channels of the "*sovereign States*,"—a channel not recognized by the Constitution of the Government under which we live, and these peace advocates are great sticklers for *constitutional* measures—argue that if the settlement of the war is left to the two general governments engaged in it, that there can be no peace until the one or the other is conquered or subdued. We think this position is irrational and erroneous. We believe that the *people* of the North will, if they do not begin to do so now, despair of our subjugation, or tire of the war, and when they do so, it will be easier for that conclusion to find expression through their National than through their separate State organizations—we mean effectual expression. The reason is, that the interests at the North engaged in the prosecution of the war, or seriously affected by its prosecution, are quite variant and influenced by very different contingencies. New England, as the Columbus Enquirer says, may find it profitable to shoe and clothe the Yankee armies for some time after the West finds it an unprofitable and losing business to feed it; the iron furnaces of Pennsylvania may glow with prosperity incident to the war long after the cotton factories of the Eastern States are closed for the lack of material or consumers.—If we have to make peace with these diverse interests separately, we may have to protract the war with some until new difficulties arise between us and those with whom we had "made up," and the war will then be complicated and intensified by the new aggravations. The occasions for such a resumption of hostilities would not be found wanting. The sympathies of the States that had made peace with us would still be with the rest of the Yankee nation, and the dissimilarity of their institutions and ours would afford facilities for new difficulties which could hardly fail to lead to hostilities. But let the proposition for peace with this Confederacy be made an issue controlling the Presidential or Congressional elections at the North, and its advocates may succeed in any one short and decisive contest, at any period of depressing disaster or despondency caused by the defeat of their arms. Peace, it seems to us, can only be concluded by siezing some auspicious moment and availing ourselves of some favorable turn in Northern sentiment; and this can hardly be done if its ratification depends on the separate action of fifteen or twenty States, some of whom may be suffering severely in their business interests and others prospering by the war.

A peace brought about by separate State action can hardly be so satisfactory or permanent as one concluded by the two Confederacies in their federative capacity. The same powers that make peace can and will make war, and it would be next to impossible to prevent acts of aggression, retaliation or hostility between States separated by a boundary line of five or six hundred miles, belonging to different political organizations, having antagonistic institutions, and embittered towards each other by the rankling memory of former feuds and conflicts. Peace between the divided States could only be maintained (if at all) by the restraining hands of their central or federal governments. If questions of irritation were left to the management of exasperated local passions, our temple of Janus would be seldom closed.

The advocates of the Convention movement in North Carolina, *say* they have no design to take the State back into the old Union, and that they are not for withdrawing from the Southern Confederacy, unless the usurpations and oppressions of the Confederate government shall compel her to do so, in order to preserve the rights and liberties of the people of the State. If this be a candid statement, we should really like for them to say for what purpose they are engaged in the present movement, so well calculated to spread alarm and engender strifes and divisions among our people? Shall we have a plain, candid reply?

A gentleman has kindly furnished us with the New York Tribune and New York Herald of the 19th, and the Yankee Newbern North Carolina Times of the 23d instant. We find nothing in the two former papers that has not been anticipated in the Telegraphic reports of Northern News. In the Newbern Times, however, we find several curious articles, some of which we may publish hereafter, but to-day have only room for the following. Is there not a remarkable coincidence in this statement and some other things transpiring at home? Is the Yankee statement true?

A well known citizen from the interior, versed in the affairs of the State, informs us, that prior to the recent adjournment of the Legislature at Raleigh, the Conservative members of that body, who are in the majority, held a consultation to consider the propriety of repealing the ordinance of secession, and all laws enacted since its passage. A distinguished Statesman, who is a member of their party, was consulted on the subject, and his advice was accepted, which, in substance, was as follows: "Since nearly all of the supplies to the Confederate army in Virginia, now pass over the North Carolina railroads, which are only able to make but seven miles an hour, owing to their exhausted condition, and inasmuch as these railroads will become completely exhausted before another season, which will necessarily oblige this army to abandon Virginia and North Carolina, and unite with the army in the Southwest, and leave this State free to act, without any fear of being overrun and overpowered by the Confederate armies between which she is now situated."

We give the above, as we received it, and without vouching for its truth, we think it highly probable, that the statement is in the main correct.

In the choice of a wife, take the obedient daughter of a good mother.

"North Carolina Politics."

Under this head, we find an article in the Columbus (Ga.) Daily Enquirer, (which, by the way, we find to be edited by our old friend John H. Martin, Esq., a native of Raleigh,) discussing the resolutions adopted in the Johnston county Convention meeting. He understands them to be the "initiation of a movement to disconnect North Carolina from her sister States of the Confederacy," and then gives a synopsis of them:

"The resolutions were offered by Dr. J. T. Leach, recently elected a Representative to Congress by the Conservative party. They sound the notes of apprehension at "the alarming and fearful tendency of the Confederate Government towards a military despotism;" affirm that all political power is derived from the people, and that the military power should be subordinate to civil law; condemn the act putting in the service principals who have substitutes in the army, as "a gross violation of the plighted faith between the Government and her citizens;" claim the right of North Carolina, as a sovereign State, to "choose between a military despotism and her *separate independence*;" and declare in favor of "an honorable peace." One resolution praises Governor Vance; another provides for a contribution to the fund for erecting a monument to Stonewall Jackson; and another (which seems to be the best of the series) is in the following words:

Resolved, That we regard this a favorable opportunity to re-assure our brave soldiers in the tented field, that no effort of ours will be spared to provide for their wives and children in their absence, and we do exhort them not to desert their comrades in arms, but to stand by their rights, hoping that a speedy and honorable peace may crown their toils and dangers."

The Enquirer then notices the covert designs of the meeting by remarking that—"It is evident that, if any movement for the separation of North Carolina from her associate States was contemplated, the managers of this meeting had not the boldness or the candor to propose it openly. They simply assert the *right* of the State to "separate independence," in an apprehended contingency. It has been so often and so flippantly (if not foolishly) asserted that each State retains the right to separate at pleasure from the Confederation which we have formed, that this declaraiton by the Johnston county meeting is no new doctrine. It is the apprehension of its practical application by North Carolina that awakens us to a sense of the treachery and folly of the proposition; and we hope that its effect, under the circumstances of the case, will be to teach us all, of every State, that our interest are so inseparable, our rights so common and mutually dependent, and our associations so holy, that no State of the Confederacy, can, without dishonor and disaster, separate at any time from her sisters. The Constitution may not clearly prohibit such a separation, but the peculiarity of our institutions and the plighted faith which gives our political associations its only value, do prohibit it. North Carolina would destroy all our hopes and the interests of her own people as well as those of each other State—would forfeit the peculiar institution which makes us a homogeneous and distinct people—would surrender the great principle of the right of self-government for which we are contending, by deserting the Confederacy at this crisis; and we may say, with assurance of its truth, that no State of the Confederacy could at any time take such a step without seriously imperilling everything dear or valuable to us as a distinct people."

The wife and two daughters of John Mitchell, the former editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, were on board the blockade runner Vesta, burned recently near Wilmington. The Vesta was a new and magnificent steamer, heavily freighted with Government stores. Even the passengers lost all their baggage. The *Examiner* says the destruction of the vessel and cargo was the result of the drunkenness of the officers of the ship. On board the burned ship was a splendid uniform for Gen. Lee, sent him by some of his admirers in London.

The revelations in the papers of the United States make it perfectly plain that if we had dishonored ourselves by sitting in conference with Butler, it would have been a gratuitous humiliation. We would have received shame without advantage. The terms which he was prepared to offer, were only such as we have repeatedly declined, and cannot accept, in justice to our captured soldiers.

The cartel which our enemies took the benefit of, when it was in their favor, they now steadily refuse to adhere to. Our remedy lies in victory in the field.

MEETING OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Congress has disposed of the bill fixing the time of meeting of the next Congress by concurring in the Senate bill designating the first Monday in May as the day for the assembling of that body. The Constitution fixes the first Monday in December as the day for the regular meeting of Congress, but it was deemed necessary, in the present and prospective exigencies of our affairs, that the incoming Congress should convene at an earlier day than that set apart by the Constitution. The term of the present Congress will expire on the 18th of next month, but if required the newly elected Congress may be called in extra session by the President during the interim that will exist until the regular day of meeting.

POSTPONED.—The examination of Mrs. Caroline Allan, charged with holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy, which was to have been resumed on Monday, before the Confederate States Commissioner W. F. Watson, at Richmond, was postponed until Monday next, on account of the absence of Gen George W. Randolph, one of the counsel in defence.

The weather has been clear, warm and pleasant for the past few days.

Correspondence Between President Davis and Pope Pius IX.

There is something so high-toned, so noble and characteristic in the following correspondence, while it breathes the spirit of piety and a desire for peace, that aside from the value which attaches to the documentary history embraced, we give its insertion in our columns. The correspondence was elicted by the published letter of the latter, dated in October, 1862, to the Catholic Archbishops at New York and New Orleans, enjoining them to employ their prayers and influence for the restoration of peace:

President Davis to his Holiness Pope Pius IX.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

RICHMOND, September 23, 1863.

Most Venerable Chief of the Holy See and Sovereign Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church:

The letters which your Holiness addressed to the venerable chiefs of the Catholic clergy in New Orleans and New York, have been brought to my attention, and I have read with emotion the terms in which you are pleased to express the deep sorrow with which you regard the slaughter, ruin and devastation consequent on the war now waged by the Government of the United States against the States and people over which I have been chosen to preside, and in which you direct them, and the clergy under their authority, to exhort the people and the rulers to the exercise of mutual charity and the love of peace. I am deeply sensible of the Christian charity and sympathy with which your Holiness has twice appealed to the venerable clergy of your Church, urging them to use and apply all study and exertion for the restoration of peace and tranquility.

I, therefore, deem it my duty to offer to your Holiness, in my own name and in that of the people of the Confederate States, the expression of our sincere and cordial appreciation of the Christian charity and love by which your Holiness is actuated, and to assure you that this people, at whose hearthstones the enemy is now pressing with threats of dire oppresion and merciless carnage, are now and ever have been earnestly desirous that this wicked war shall cease; that we have offered at the footstool of our Father, who is in Heaven, prayers inspired by the same feelings which animate your Holiness; that we desire no evil to our enemies, nor do we covet any of their possessions, but are only struggling to the end that they shall cease to devastate our land and inflict useless and cruel slaughter upon our people, and that we be permitted to live at peace with all mankind, under our own laws and institutions, which protect every man in the enjoyment, not only of his temporal rights, but of the freedom of worshipping God according to his own faith.

I, therefore, pray your Holiness to accept from me and from the people of these Confederate States the assurance of our sincere thanks for your effort to aid the cause of peace, and of our earnest wishes that your life may be prolonged, and that God may have you in His holy keeping.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of Confederate States of America.

To the Illustrious and Honorable Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, Richmond.

PIUS P. P. IX.

ILLUSTRIOUS AND HONORABLE SIR—GREETING:—We have lately received with all kindness as was meet, the gentlemen sent by your Excellency to present to us your letter dated on the 23d of last September. We have received certainly no small pleasure in learning, both from these gentlemen and from your letter, the feelings of gratification and of very warm appreciation with which you, illustrious and honorable sir, were moved when you first had knowledge of our letter written in October of the preceding year to the venerable brethren, John, Archbishop of New York, and John, Archbishop of New Orleans, in which we again and again urged and exhorted those venerable brethren that because of their exemplary piety and episcopal zeal they should employ their most earnest efforts, in our name also, in order that the fatal civil war which had arisen in the States should end, and that the people of America might again enjoy mutual peace and concord, and love each other with mutual charity.—And it has been very gratifying to us to recognize illustrious and honorable sir, that you and your people are animated by the same desire for peace and tranquility which we had so earnestly inculcated in our aforesaid letters to the venerable brethren above named. Oh that the other people also of the States and their rulers considering seriously how cruel and how deplorable is this intestine war, would receive and embrace the counsels of peace and tranquility. We, indeed, shall not cease with most fervent prayer to beseech God, the best and highest, and to implore Him to pour out the spirit of Christian love and peace upon all the people of America, and to rescue them from the great calamities with which they are afflicted. And we also pray the same most merciful Lord that he will illumine your Excellency with the light of His divine grace, and unite you with ourselves in perfect charity.

Given at Rome, St. Peters, on the 3d of December, 1863, in the eighteenth year of our Pontificate. PIUS P. P. IX.

This war is a *sifter*, says the North Carolina Argus. It is doing its work. It is winnowing the chaff from the wheat. It is bringing out the patriotic and giving them that place in the hearts of the people which they will ever hold and adorn, and it is bringing into unenviable notoriety that class of our population who never had any patriotism, who always were mean, who never think of the future beyond, and whose every end and aim is to add dollar to dollar, field to field, and nigger to nigger, oblivious of the fact that they must die, and go out of the world naked as they came into it.

The subject of a tyrannical Government, is the popular phrase used by those whom recent laws compel to go into the military service to defend their own rights and the rights of their country.

If you would re-kindle the fires of the volunteer spirit in the South, you must appeal to the hearts more than to the heads of the impetuous Southerners. Organize war meetings; speak to the masses from the hustings; fling the national colors to the breeze from every street window; strike up the bands of music and let the steeple bells peal forth their chimes of liberty, and let the cannon, in thundering salvos, bay deep-mouthed welcome to the invading myrmidons of Lincoln.—*Atlanta Southern Confederacy.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Northern Virginia,

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 28.—Capt. Strother, 4th Virginia Cavalry, captured 12 Yankees near James City, Madison county, on Tuesday evening last, together with their tents, equipments, and horses.

By two prisoners captured near Bristoe Station, news was received that there would be a review of the Yankee army near Culpeper Court House, to-morrow.

Weather very warm, the temperature being 65 in the shade. The roads are in fine condition.

North Carolina Troops Re-enlisting.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28

Johnson's Brigade of North Carolina troops in the Army of Northern Virginia, has re-enlisted for the War.

The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point last night. No news received.

From the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.

The New York World of the 23rd has been received, news unimportant.

Schofield assumes the command of Foster's forces at Knoxville, who is ill in East Tennessee.

Gold 157½.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.

The New York Herald of the 26th has been received. On the 3d Gen. Longstreet sent a letter to Foster remonstrating against the circulation of the Lincoln Amnesty Proclamation amongst his soldiers, and suggests the propriety of communicating any views that the Federal Government may have upon any subject through him, rather than by handbills.

Foster in reply, accepts the suggestion and embraces the opportunity to send twenty copies of it, relying upon the generosity of Gen. Longstreet to give it publicity among his officers and men.

The Canada from Queenstown on 10th, arrived at Halifax.

The Princess of Wales has been delivered of a son.

The Schesewr Holstein question had assumed a very threatening aspect. The German troops on the borders of the Holstein were estimated at sixty thousand.

Affairs in Poland remain unchanged.

The English Parliament will assemble on the 4th of February.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was firmer; all qualities had advanced slightly.

Gold in New York unchanged.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.

Nothing of importance in the Senate.

A bill was reported in the House this morning by Mr. Hilton of the Judiciary committee, to amend an act to put an end to substitution. It provides that farmers and planters engaged last year in the production of grain and provisions by their own manual labor, or superintending others who have substitutes, to be exempt on the following conditions:

1st. Shall devote labor of self and superintendent exclusively to the production of provisions.

2d. Shall pay to Goverement an additional tenth of his pork or bacon, beginning with the products of last year.

3d. If required, shall sell all surplus provisions now on hand, or hereafter made, to soldiers families at not more than government prices.

4th. The benefits of this act not to apply to persons on farms or plantations where there is any other male adult not liable to conscription.

The bill was taken up and discussed in secret session.

THE LAST HUG.—A cotemporary puts the case strongly thus: The business of the hour is war—with all the world, if necessary to the achievement of our independence, naturally, socially, commercially, every way, from the mongrel myrmidons of Abraham Lincoln.—The clans are gathering in the North for the final struggle—for the "last hug," in the parlance of the ring. There is every evidence of it in the recent proceedings of the Federal Congress; in the tone of the Northern press; in the military advertisements for recruits, and in the enormous preparations of Grant in Tennessee. These initiatory preparations will, no doubt, develop themselves in a grand raid upon Atlanta in the spring. These industrious efforts on the part of our enemy must be anticipated by energetic preparations on our part. The result will depend as much upon the determination and endurance of either side, perhaps, as upon increased numbers of fighting men. It is a question of pluck, after all. It cannot be possible that the chivalric sons of the South will be the first to "throw up the sponge," in the great contest. The extensive preparations of the North, and the boastful declarations of her Congress, with a million of reinforcements, to carry desolation over the whole Southern country, only reveal their weakness and the hopelessness of their schemes of subjugation, if this last endeavor fail. We must not be behind in arrangements for the fight, which may be decisive in its results. The decks must be cleared for action. The veterans in the field must be stimulated, encouraged and cheered on in their glorious march by additions to their ranks from the rear of all our available arms-bearing force flocking to their side. We have but to meet this last issue presented to us by the enemy as men fighting for their liberties should meet it, and the whole magnificent scheme will go to the earth.—*Richmond Whig.*

Everything tends to the conviction that the army, after all, is not only the securest, but the most comfortable place for a man in time of revolution. To leave this section for the domains of the abolition despot, a man is simply subjected to the draft of the Yankees.—To remain at home, to lie out in the woods, to dodge the conscription, but exposes him to untold annoyance, if not to acual starvation. The cheapest place is in the army—the safest place is in the army—the noblest position in a country fighting for its liberty is the front ranks of the line of battle.—*Atlanta Southern Confederacy.*

"A SCHOOL OF MORALS."—It is wonderful if the theatre is, as has been asserted, "a school of morals," that all the vice and villiany of a city will congregate there.

The notice for a ball to be given at the Colden's House, at Kittrell's Depot, on the 4th of next month, has been withdrawn, and the ball will not be given.

Whatever may have been the misfortune and folly of detaching Gen. Longstreet from the main army of Tennessee, on the eve of an important engagement; yet no one acquainted with the facts can doubt that his operations, in upper East Tennessee, considered in themselves, have been highly successful and vastly beneficial to the cause. The failure before Knoxville was due to no fault of Gen. Longtreet; but partly to a train of circumstances over which he had no control, and partly to vacillating orders of the ill-starred Bragg. The capture of Knoxville could have brought her no permanent advantage. Since the fall of Chattanooga and Cumberland Gap, it is untenable by Confederate arms, except at a great cost of troops, against any considerable body of the enemy; for it is liable to attack in front from Chattanooga, in flank from Kingston, and in rear from Gumberland Gap. If Gen. Longstreet had taken the town; to have held it he would have had to post an army looking in each of these three directions, each one sufficient to withstand assault in any force the enemy might bring from that quarter. The present position of General Longstreet's army is infinitely more tenable and more judicious, occupying, as it does, an arc of a circle bending around from Russellville to Mooresburg, Tennessee, into Lee county, Virginia; covering all the best portion of East Tennessee and South-western Virginia.

The command of General Longstreet was greatly strengthened on entering the country above Knoxville by the admirable division of Maj. Gen. Ransom, which includes the fine cavalry brigade of Gen. Wm. E. Jones, formerly part of the Floyd brigade; and the sterling infantry brigades of Gen. Corse, (recruited chiefly from Richmond and Petersburg) and of Gen. Wharton, formerly the old Floyd brigade. Generals Ransom and William E. Jones had but recently been ordered to that country, and to those veteran commands Gen. Corse had lately come up from the East, and Gen. Wharton had just been made a Brigadier; and never was seen before, in so striking a degree, the advantage of placing good generals in command of good troops. The confidence inspired by such real soldiers as Ransom, Corse, Jones, Wharton and Col. Giltner, (commanding a Kentucky brigade of cavalry) is wonderful. The people are now disposed to contribute all in their power to the support of the army and defence of their homes;—whereas, for several months before, seeing their country plundered by thieving cavalry and overrun by droves of irresponsible troops, under a hundred irresponsible commands of trafficking colonels, captains and majors reporting to drunken generals—they had lost all heart, and were ready at every alarm to cry *sauve qui peut*. The feeling now is, that the enemy will always be fought, and that the appearance of a blue coat is not the invariable signal of a disgraceful cavalry stampede. Our brave and able generals in that country have inspired the enemy with a proper respect, and they no longer dare to attack our forces except with much superior numbers—Longstreet, Ransom, and their commands, have done more fighting in East Tennessee than the same number of troops have done before during the war in the same length of time; and have completely foiled Burnside and Grant in their confident expectation of wintering, unmolested, on the upper waters of the Holston.—*Richmond Examiner.*

HOW TO CURE DESERTION.—A writer in the Mobile Register suggests the following plan to cure desertion:

The necessity for the return of all absentees to the army will be sufficient excuse for troubling you with my suggestions:

1. Let Congress define desertion to include absence without leave for—— days.

2. Let Congress pass a law compelling all commanders of regiments, battalions, and separate companies, to publish for two weeks (after each muster,) in three newspapers of the State from which the men came, the names of all officers and men absent without leave for—— days.

2. Let Congress place deserters on the same footing as men who, having furnished substitutes, attempt to leave the country—that is, declare them alien enemies. They are really worse.

4. Let every marriage with a deserter be illegal. This will stop the breed. Shooting does not cure desertion except in the man who is shot.

The army cannot attend to the enemy in front (the Lincolns) and the enemy in rear (the deserters) at the same time. The people at home must do their part. Let the women and old men at home make home so much more disagreeable than camp for the deserters that they will prefer camp.

Modesty is to merit as shades to figures in a pictvre; giving it strength and beauty.

MRRIED,

In this city on last evening, by Rev. Wm. E. Pell, MR. PHIL. THEIM to MISS ANNIE BROWN, daughter of H. J. Brown, Esq., all of this city.

In this city, on Tuesday Evening, the 26th inst., by Rev. B. Craven, D. D., MR. JACOB J. ALLEN, 12th Reg't. N. C. T., to MISS MATTIE O. GORMAN, of this city.

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!!

I will pay fifty (50) cents for Beef and 25 for Hog Bladders. They must be well cleansed and kept blown up until perfectly dry, when they can be pressed together and sent to me by Express. When 25 or more are sent at a time, I will pay the freight

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Chapel Hill, N. C

dec 12-d6w

Tarboro' Southerner, Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 1 month and send bill to this office.

New Advertisements.

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, held in Raleigh on the 14th instant, the Company re-organized under its charter, and proceeded to elect the following gentlemen as directors, viz:

C. P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro.
J. M. BULLOCK, Granville county.
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr., } Wilmington.
ALEX'R OLDHAM, }
W. D. SMITH, }
DUDLEY NICHOLS, } Durham's
J. R. GREEN, }
WILLIAM LONG, Caswell county.

The Directory then proceeded to elect their officers, as, follows:

C. P MENDENHALL, Esq., President.
J. M. BULLOCK, Esq., Vice President.
W. D. SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Esq., Secretary.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Directory, the subscribers are requested to pay over to Wm. D. Smith, Treasurer, or deposit in Bank to his credit, the amount of their respective subscriptions, and forward certificates of deposit to his address at Wilmington, N. C., by the 10th day of February next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to send in their subscriptions at or before that time to the Treasurer, who will issue certificates of stock.

DUDLEY NICHOLS, Sec'y.
Durham's, Jan'y 20th, 1864. 4-d2w.